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PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY OF PUNJABI

(An analysis of my mother-dialect)

I. INTRODUCTION

Pāṛjābī: language which is spelled as Punjabi or Panjabi is spoken by the majority of people of Punjab. This language is also spoken in some of the parts of neighbouring states of Punjab (i. e. Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh) and West Punjab (Now in Pakistan).

Punjabi Language belongs to the Modern Indo Aryan branch of Indo-European family. It represents many dialects; Majhi, Malvai, Multani, Dogari and Western Pahari etc. Beames, Grierson, R. L. Turner, Heornle, Grahame Bailey, Newton, Dr. A. C. Woolner, Dr. Banarsi, Dr. Gill, Dass Jain, Dr. S. Verma, Dr. Hardev Bahri, Prof. Prem Parkash Singh, Dr. V. B. Arun, Prof. Duni Chand, Dr. Shri Piara Singh Padam, Principal Sant Singh Sekhon & Dr. Harkirat Singh and many other prominent scholars have worked on this Language. After partition of India Punjabi is the latest developed language. Punjabi University Patiala is engaged in the Linguistic Survey of Punjabi Language, which will bring out new results. Rural Vocabulary will serve the purpose of coining technical terminology in near future.

The present paper is neither a complete Survey of the whole Language nor a *monumental* research work, but only a humble attempt in the vast field of Punjabi Linguistics. The problems dealing with the two main aspects of language (i. e. Phonology & Morphology) have been taken here. Indeed, Phonology and Morphology are the elementary stages of any language. These reveal the true nature of a language.

This brief analysis of 'Phonology and Morphology' of Punjabi Language is only confined to the limited data of my mother-dialect* not to the whole

*. I had this limited data from the utterances of my aged parents who migrated from village Chhamal, Teh. Shakargarh (Now in Distt. Sialkot in West Pakistan) and settled at Pathankot after partition.

language. There are about 250 words and 150 sentences. The whole data was collected, arranged and analysed on the lines of training in Linguistics, I underwent at Annamalai University during 1964-66* where I had completed this work during my leisure time.

2. PUNJABI PHONOLOGY

2.1. The inventory of vowel phonemes :

	<i>Front</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Back</i>
High	/i/		/u/
M d	/e/		
Low	/a i/	/a/	/o/ /a u/

/ : / Length—With /i/, /u/ and /a/ etc.

/~ / Nasalization—With all the vowels with or without length.

Stress—(1)

2.1.1. The inventory of consonant phonemes.

	<i>Labial</i>	<i>Apical</i>	<i>Retreflex</i>	<i>Frontal</i>	<i>Dorsal</i>
Stops	/p/, /b/, /ph/	/t/, /d/, /tb/	/t/, /d/ /th/		/k/, /kh/, /g/
Affricates				/c/, /j/, /ch/	
Fricative					
Grove	/f/, /v/	/s/	/—/	/s~/	/h/
Nasals	/m/	/n/	/ŋ/	/ñ/ (2)	/n/ (3)
Laterals		/l/	/l/		
Trill		/r/			
Flap			/ɾ/		

*. At Annamalai University, I submitted a brief analysis of Kurulch Phonology. I have followed almost the same lines in this booklet, though many new developments have been taken place in last five years in Linguistic field.

1. Many Linguists use different symbols for vowels (see appendix III)
- 2-3. /n/ and /ñ/ are not phonemes in many dialects. Dr. Gill and Sandhu have not included these within the purview of phonemic chart. But here /ñ/ and /n/ contrast.

Semi vowels(1)

All the above phonemes were set up only after the contrasts were found out in the various utterances of this limited data. Therefore suitable examples (in minimal/subminimal pairs) are given below in phonemic writing in order to prove that all phonemes are contrasting.

2.2.1. Vowels :

/i, e, u o, a/ with and without length / : /

/i/	/eɪr/	late
/ɛ/	/fɛaː/	he rubbed
/u/	/ʃulli/	dress
/o/	/neondo/	he bends
/a/	/tʌp/	cross
/i, u/	/kalli/	alone (fem)
	/a'ddi/	half
	/sa:du/	saint
/i/	/kil/	nail
/ɪ/	/bɪr/	brother
/u/	/unn/	wool
/uː/	/umi/	woolen
/ʊ/	/gali/	talk
/eː/	/gali/	abuse
/eː/	/meːi/	meeting
/o/	/oh/	he
/oː/	/oːm/	god's name 'om'
/i, iː/	/ikk/	one
	/i oː/	thus
	/rī rī/	crying by children
/u, uː/	/utlaː/	above
	/ugal/	finger
	/mīaʊː/	crying of the cat

1. Here semivowels /V/ and /Y/ are allophones of /u/ and /i/ respectively, though these attain phonemic status in some dialects.

/e:,ē/	/e:da/	this much
	/e:na:/	so much
/o, ō, o:/	/o'/	he
	/neō da/	he bends
	/o:m/	God's name
/a, ā:, ā:/	/agg/	fire
	/mā :vā:/	mothers

2.2.2. Consonants

/p, b/	/pañj/	five
	/bañj/	bamboo
/t, d/	/tar/	swim
	/dar/	shelter
/ṭ d/	/to:l/	search
	/do:l/	to be confused
/k, g/	/ka:l/	time
	/ga:l/	abuse
/k, h/	/ko:l/	near
	/ho:r/	more
/o, r/	/cukk/	carry
	/jugal/	proper name
/f, v/	/ve:r/	turn
	/fe':r/	again, 2nd time
/s, s̃/	/se:r/	one seer
	/s̃e:r/	lion
/m, n/	/ma:ma:/	maternal uncle
	/na:na:/	maternal grand father
/m, n/	/mī:ya:/	A word for respect among muslims which means sir, husband etc.
	/nī:y:ana/	child
/m, ŋ/	/a:m/	as a rule
	/va:r/	like, as
/m, n/	/camm/	leather
	/cann/	moon

/t, d, r/	/tik/	bow
	/dig/	to make fall
	/rak/	a sort of itching in the head
/r, r/	/marṇa:/	to die
	/phaṇṇa:/	to catch
/e, r/	/rala:/	mixture
	/rara:/	letter of Punjabi
/l, l/	/ka:li/	black
	/ka:li/	hurry
Nasalization / ~ /		
	/ma~:va:/	a solid eatable made of milk
	/m~:va:/	mothers
Tones / ' / ^ /		
	/pārat/	India
	/pa:ṭki/	a carrier in which a girl is carried in procession during her marriage ceremony.
	/ca/	lick
	/cāt/	at once
	/ca'/	tea
	/ca/	desire

2.8. Problems.

Inventory of vowel phonemes and consonants phonemes merely indicates nature of Punjabi Phonology. True analysis must take into all possible problems too. I take only some of them.

2.3.1. In Punjabi /a i/ and /a u/ are special and peculiar phonemes unlike some of the Indo-Aryan languages. These two vowel phonemes are neither lengthened forms of /e/ and /o/ (as in Devnagri script) nor they represent as diphthongs (as in Dravidian languages too) but retain their independent position.

2.3.2. The difference between short /e/, /o/ and long /e:/, /o:/ (as in Dravidian languages) is unknown in Punjabi, though the difference is minute one which can be recognised only by trained ears in the colloquial speech. These are not phonemes.

2.3.3. Tone feature is the main peculiarity of Punjabi. All the stops and affricates with tone tend to change into voiceless sounds in the initial positions.

Another peculiar tone can be found out in the final position of a word. Such type of tone is recognised only with minute and careful observation since it sometimes tends to zero power. It has been developed out of /h/, /s/, /sʰ/ and /ʃ/ of Sanskrit or /h/ of Hindi/Punjabi as stated by traditional Linguists though such is not the case in many words of modern Punjabi (i. e. māstar 'teacher', rumā:l 'handkerchief', rāj 'proper name' etc.)

2.3.4. In Punjabi pronunciation, semi-vowels y and v can be replaced by /i/ and /u/ respectively. So these are merely the allophones of /i/ and /u/ respectively in the following cases. Examples are given below :

avagun > auagun > augun
gayi > gai > gai: 'she went'

(since two /i/'s occur together, one can be eliminated. This problem can be explained in another way also that y tends to zero.

2.3.5. By analysing length as a separate phoneme, we are reducing the number of vowel phonemes. Three degrees of length can be recognised in Punjabi language, they are short, long and medial. The short vowel can be analysed as /v/ or /ṽ/ and long vowel as /V̄/ or /V:/. The medial vowel which is midway between /v, ṽ/ and /V:V̄/ cannot be treated as a phoneme.

In Punjabi /i/ and /u/ occurs in all the three positions, /a/ initially and medially but all these vowels with length can occur in all the three positions as shown in the following utterances :

	<i>Initially</i>	<i>Medially</i>	<i>Finally</i>
/i/	/iʈʈ/ brick	/eiʀ/ late	/pati/ husband
/i:/	/i:ɖ/ a muslim ceremony	/pi:ʀ/ saint	/palli:/ slim
/u/	/ucca:/ hight	/pun/ filter	/sa:du/ saint
/u:/	/ũ:ʈ/ camel	/bu'a:ʃ/ father's sister	/a:lu:/ potato
/a/	/ajj/ today	/pajj/ excuse	

/a:/	/a:pā:/ we	/dā:n/ donation	/a:pā/ we
/e:/	/e:dā:/ this much	/dē:r/ late	/sa:dē:/ our
/o/		/nē o dā/ he bends	
/o:/	/o:dā/ to be sad	/so:g/ grief	/a:o:/ come, Impv.'

The problem regarding medial vowel is very complicated. According to my observation medium length of vowel can be heard in case of /a/, /e/ and /o/ as shown in the following words :

/a:j/ today, /baja:r/ market

In case of long consonants, we have to deal with the problem of gemination as phonetically long consonants can be analysed as geminates for the convenience of syllabic divisions. For example :

/agge:/ ahead

/ratt/ mug upt

long consonants are rarely found initially in Punjabi language. These occur either medially or finally. Occurance of long consonants medially is very common. For example :

/appat/	reach
/nabbe:/	ninety
/uttar/	be off
/cittā:/	white
/agga:/	front part, future
/ukka:/	at all
/gussa:/	anger
/a'nnā:/	blind
/culla:/	fire place
/chabbi:/	twenty six

Generally, no-where long-consonants (i. e. geminates or identical consonant clusters) occur before long vowel. Hence occurrence of short vowels before geminates (or long consonants) clearly indicates that lengthening of consonants is only due to stress or emphasis. In addition to it, Dr. Punya Sloka Ray suggests me in his letter dated 10.7.67 that the problem of geminates (for example in case of agge, itt etc.) may be due to interference by a dialect different from standard Punjabi/Hindi.

In written standard Punjabi short /i/ and short /u/ never occur finally without length. In my dialect, I never hear long /i/ or long /u/ in the final position of a word. Such length (or say gemination of vowels) may also be due to dialect differences as stated by Dr. Ray in case of gemination of consonants.

2.6. The Problem of distribution of consonants also emerges out of the following chart :

<i>Initially</i>	<i>Medially</i>	<i>Finally</i>
/p/ /pa'rh/ read	/a:pā : we	/a:p/ he (himself)
/b/ /ba:ndar/ monkey	/abā'va : suddenly	/rab/ God
/ph/ /phaṛ/ catch	/saphar/ journey	/barph/ ice
/r/ /ra:li/ palm	/dā:ta/ donor	/ja:t/ caste
/d/ /di/ hear	/ca:dar/ sheet	/ya:d/ memory
/th/ /thā :/ place	/bu:tha/ face	/sa:th/ company
/t/ /to:pi/ cap	/ca:ṭi/ a pot	/la:t/ flame
/ṭh/ /tho:k/ penetrate	/koṭha/ roof	/se:th/ rich
/ḍ/ /ḍann/ punishment	/sa:da/ our	/ad/ open
/k/ /kall/ yesterday tomorrow	/a:kaṛ/ arrogance	/ak/ to be tired
/g/ /gall/ cheek	/agge/ ahead	/agg/ fire
/kh/ /khat/ letter	/akhaut/ proverb	/a:kh/ say
/c/ /cajj/ way, method	/ca:ca/ nacle	/so:c/ think
/ch/ /chatti:/ 36	/bacha:/ calf	/pucch/ ask
/j/ /ja:nī:/ marriage party	/ba:ja/ band	/euṛ/ peak
/f/	/safe:d/ white	
/v/ /varha:/ year	/sava:/ 1 and 1/4	/ca:v/ a feast by girls' parents on 2nd day of marriage party
/s/ /satt/ seven	/assi/ eighty	/a:s/ hope
/ṣ/ /ṣē:r/ lion		
/m/ /maṭṭ/ a pot	/ammā: / mother	/kamm/ work
/n/ /nacc/ dance	/li:caṛ/ hopeless man	/khiṛ/ pull out
/ṇ/	/pa'ṛhṇa/ to read	/cuṇ/ pick

/ñ/	/ñia:na:/ child	/pañj/	five
/n/		/ang/	part
		/va:n/	like
/l/	/laɾ/ bite, fight	/ullar/	jump
		/phal/	fruit
/ʌ/		/ultʃi/	vomiting
/r/	/rakʰ/ keep	/garm/	hot
		/kar/	do
/ɾ/	/ɾaɾak/ a sort of itch-	/aɾk/	to be obstructed
	ing in head	/aɾ/	take stand

The chart indicates that all the consonants except /f/ /s/ /n/ /ɳ/ and /ʃ/ occur in all the three positions. /f/ and /s/ seem borrowed phonemes from Persian and Sanskrit respectively. So their occurrence is limited one. Generally /f/ can be replaced by /ph/ and /s/ by /ʃ/, the native phonemes of Punjabi language. Occurrence of /ñ/ and /n/ in the medial position before affricates (/tʃ/ and /ʃ/ etc.) and dental (/k/ and /g/ etc.) is doubtful. This may be merely due to the following consonants which assimilate the preceding nasalization which is predictable in many cases. Same is the case with /ɳ/ though it can occur between two vowels too as in /gala:/, /ka:li/. Occurrence of /n/ in any positions (except medially before dental (/k/ and /g/ etc.) is very rare in Punjabi.

2.7. In Punjabi consonant clusters especially in the initial position are very rare. Initially clusters are broken by epenthesis, elision and prothesis etc. as shown in the following examples :

Siri: /istri:/ lady
 Station (i. e. Station) ʃtə:ʃən > ʃtə:ʃən

Generally, all the identical consonant clusters (i. e. geminates c. f. 2.3.5) may be due to the application of law of mora, stress replacement, assimilation and dialect differences.

Some of the non-identical consonant clusters may be merely due to the elision of vowel in the utterances of native speakers :

/kamla:/ > kamla:/, /karana:/ > /karna:/

Some of the non-identical consonant clusters in the final position are due to nasalized vowel which changes into nasal consonant when next phoneme is either a stop or an affricate.

The following illustrations will clear this point.

/Pãj/ > /Pañ/ 'five'

/dãd/ > /dand/ 'tooth'

/lãg/ > /laṅg/ 'cross'

3. VERB PHONOLOGY

3.1. Data :

/aup̃a:/	'to come'
/ja:ṇa:/	to go
/kha:ṇa:/	to eat
/rakkh̃ṇa:/	to place
/diss̃ṇa:/	to be seen
/l̃aṇa/	to take
/sukk̃ṇa/	to dry
/ca:ṇa/	to climb
/cãṇa/	to slip
/ci:ṇa:/	to tear
/cuṇ̃ṇa:/	to pick
/ro:ṇa:/	to weep
/saṇ̃ṇa:/	to sleep
/ghum̃ṇa:/	to wonder
/cukk̃ṇa:/	to lift
/daṭṭ̃ṇa:/	to take stand
/jitt̃ṇa:/	to succeed
/k̃ṇa:/	to do
/caṇ̃ṇa:/	to graze
/piss̃ṇa:/	to be rubbed of
/app̃a:/	reach
/app̃aṇ̃ṇa:/	I reach
/app̃aṇ̃ṇa:da:/	he reaches
	you reach
/app̃aṇ̃ṇa:di:/	she reaches
/app̃aṇ̃ṇa:/	I reached
	he reached
	you reached

/appaṛi:/	I reached (Fem) you reached (Fem) she reached
/appaṛe:/	you reached they reached
/appaṛī:ã:/	they reached (Fem.) you reached (Fem)
/appaṛe:/	he should reach
/appaṛe:ga/	he will reach
/appaṛā:ga:/	I shall reach
/appaṛe:ga:/	he will reach
/appaṛā:gi:/	I will reach (Fem.)
/kha':da/	he eats
/ki:ta:/	I did he did you did
/mo:e:a:/	he died
/tarea:/	he swam
/jī:da:/	he lives
/lia:e:a:/	I brought you brought he brought
/liā:da:/	I bring you bring he bring
/liā:da:/	I brought you brought he brought
/kaīnda:/	he says
/marda:/	you die he dies I die
/naḥḍa:/	I dance you dance he dances

/racc:a:/	you danced
	I danced
	he danced
/de:da/	I give
	you give
	he gives
/ditta:/	I gave
	you gave
	he gave
/ho:da:/	it becomes
/ho:ea:/	it became
/ho:ve:ga:/	it will happen
/ditha:/	it was seen
/disda:/	it seems
/ro:e:a/	I wept
	you wept
	he wept
/ro:ve:ga:/	he will weep
/ro:va:ga:/	I will weep
/ro:e:ga:/	he will weep
/pi:da/	he drinks
/kha:ega:/	he will eat
/na:the:ga/	he will run
/cumme:a:/	he kissed
/likhiya:/	he write
/laga:/	fix
/ba:l/	burn
/p`ua:/	roll
/lua:/	to get fixed
/bal/	to be burnt
/p`aji/	to be broken
/p`au /	to wander
/lag/	to be fixed
/rua:/	to make weep
/ma`na:/	make one round
/dua:/	make give

/khāḍa:/	make play
/cala:/	make walk
/khāla:/	make eat
/sāla:/	make sew
/dāla:/	make give
/cūa:/	make milk
/maĩ nahaḥḍa: haḥ:/	I take bath (Masc.)
/maĩ jaḥḍi: haḥ:/	I (fem.) go
/ō: rōḥḍe: han/	They (Masc., fem.) weep
/ō: rōḥḍi: a: ne/	They (fem.) weep
/tuḥḥ a: raḥḥa: hai/	You (Sing.) are coming
/tuḥḥ a: rā: ho/	You (Pl.) are coming
/ō: laḥḥ rāe: hoḥḥe:/	They will be fighting
/ō: haḥḥ rāi: hoḥḥgi:/	She will be laughing
/maĩ kheḥḍ rā: a: hoḥḥvaḥḥ ga:/	I shall be playing
/aḥḥi: kheḥḍ rā: a: hoḥḥvaḥḥ ge:/	We will be playing
/n aḥḥ a: rāe: si/	I (Masc.) was coming.
maḥḥ a: rāi: si/	I (Fem.) was coming.
/muḥḥḍe: boḥḥi rāe: san/	The boys were speaking.
/methoḥḥ kiḥḥḥa: gae:/	It was done by me.
/muḥḥḍe dua: ra paḥḥa: ea: gae:/	read by the boy
/je: tuḥḥ a: e: maĩ javaḥḥ ga:/	if you come, I shall go.
/ō: naĩ ja: e: ga:/	he will not go.
/ki: tuḥḥ jaḥḥḥe: ga:/	will you go?
/je: o: a: e: viḥḥ, taḥḥ ki: hoḥḥe: ga:/	Even if he comes, what will happen.

3.2. Inferences :

- (i) Generally all the roots take /-na:/ after /-r/ and /na:/ elsewhere.
- (ii) Generally all infinitives take /-n:/ irrespective of the ending of roots.
- (iii) There are many categories of roots :
 - (a) With nasalized vowels :
/sãu/
 - (b) ending in consonants :
/car-/
/cũŋ-/
 - (c) ending in geminates :
/ghumm-/
/jitt-/
 - (d) ending in short vowels :
/rakha-/
 - (e) ending in long vowels :
/a:-/
/ro:-/
 - (f) ending in ai, au
/lai-/ /cãu-/
- (iv) Transitive and intransitive verbs generally differ in vowels :
 - (a) differing in quantity :
/bal-/ 'intr.'
/ba:l-/ 'tr'.
 - (b) differing in vowel :
/la:-/
/lua:-/
- (v) Some of the verbs take different consonants in transitive and intransitive :
/pāj-/ 'intr.'
/pānŋ-/ 'tr'.
/rij-/ 'intr.'
/rinn-/ 'tr'.
- (vi) In some cases, transitive verbs take an additional stressed vowel than intransitive :
/lag-/ 'intr.'
/lāga-/ 'tr'.

- (vii) Some times there is a wide gap between transative and intransative verbs :

/la:-/
/lua:-/

- (viii) Certain infinitive forms may have roots with or without geminates:
jitana /jit-/ & /jitt-/

In case, the original root is without gemination, the following clues are clear :

- (a) Roots ending in /m/, /k/, /t/, /l/, /b/, /s/ and /j/ are doubled in stem formation;

- (b) Roots end in /n/, /r/ are never doubled in stem-formation;

- (c) Two aspirated sounds never occur together one of them changes into unaspirated sound :

/rakhhk-/ > /rakkh-/

- (ix) In present tense, generally roots having /a:/, /i:/, /au/, /a/, /e:/, /o:/ endings take nasalization before tense indefinite /d/.

/kālinda:/

/pī:da:/

- (x) Roots having nasalization in present tense drop nasalization in past and future :

/pī:da:/ (prf.)

/pitta/ (past)

- (xi) Conjugation of roots may not be in pattern in all the tenses :

/de:/ /de:da:/ 'Present'

/ditta:/ 'Past'

/de:ve:ga:/ 'Future'

- (xii) Roots ending in /o/ have only vowels as past tense termination :

/ho:ea:/

/ro:ea/

- (xiii) Roots ending in /r/ are conjugated in past tense in a different way

than in other tenses :

	/tarca:/	'Past'
/mar/	/mo:ea:/	'Past'
	/ki:ta:/	'Past'
	/marda:/	'Present'
	/mare:ga:/	'Future'
	/kare:ga:/	'Future'
	/tarda:/	'Present'

(xiv) Changing of consonant of /ja:/ in past tense is a peculiar change :

	/ja:da:/	'Present'
	/ge:a:/	'Past'

(xv) Roots ending in /-a:/ and having nasalization before present termination /d/ can be classified in Past tense in number of ways :

(a) having /da:/ as a past tense termination :

/kha:da:/

(b) having /ea:/ as a past tense termination :

/gea:/

(c) having /a:ea:/ as a past tense termination :

/lia:ea:/

Here /i/ is also a replacing morph and, thus /i/ and /a:ea:/ are discontinuous morphs as well :

/lai/ root > /lia:ea:/ in past.

(xvi) Roots ending in consonants which are conjugated in present in same way can be classified in different categories in the past tense :

(a) having /ea:/ as a past tense morph :

/naccea:/

(b) having /da:/ as a past tense morph :

/ridda:/

(c) having replacing and discontinuous morphs :

/kitta:/ > /kar/

/mo:ea:/ > /mar/

(xvii) Comparative conjugation of the same ending is interesting one :

/de:/ < /dē:da:/, /ditta:/, /deve:ga:/

/lai/ < /lāi:da:/, /laea:/, /lae:ga:/

/ho:/ < /hū:da:/

/ro:/ < /rō:da:/

/dis/ < /dīṭha:/

/pis/ < /pisea:/

/sau/ < /sutta:/, /save:ga:/

/rau/ < /raēa:/, /rave:ga:/

(xviii) Causative verbs can be classified as follow :

(a) having replacing morphs :

/ro:/ > /rū:a:/

(b) having changed quantity in the medial position :

/car/ > /ca:r/

(c) having changed quantity in the final position :

/man/ > /mana:/

(d) having /la:/ morphs :

/kha:/ > /khā:la:/

/de:/ > /dā:la:/

(e) having two morphs :

/de:/ > /dūa:/, /dā'a:/

(xix) Punjabi verbs can be classified as follows :

(a) Verbs of Number and Gender group :

/appaṛda:/ 'mas.'

/appaṛdi:/ 'fem.'

/appaṛde:/ 'sg.'

/appaṛda:/ 'pl.'

(b) Conjugated unaltered by gender :

/ram appaṛe:/

/si:ta: appaṛe:/

(c) Conjugated verbs unaltered by number and gender :

/kuṛi: nē: ki:ta:/

/munde: nē: ki:ttā:/

/maĩ kī:ttā/

/asī: ki:ttā:/

- (d) Verbs having roots as the conjugated form in imperative :

/cal/

/kar/

- (e) Verbs having changed roots as conjugated form in imperative and conditional :

/lai/ > /liā:/

/a:/ > /a:e:/

- (xx) Auxiliary verbs can be classified as follow :

- (a) Number Group :

/maĩ a:da: hā:/

/asī: ā:de: hā:/

- (b) Gender group :

/a:sā: ga: rāi hai/

/maĩ ga: rēa hā:/

- (c) Numberless group :

/o a:e: sī:/

/o a:e:a: sī:/

- (d) Genderless group :

/o: a:ī: sī:/

/o: a:e:a: sī:/

- (e) Number and gender group :

/munda jā:da: hovega:/

/kuṛ: jā:dī: hovegī:/

/munde: jā:de honge/

/kuṛi:a: gā:dī:a: hongī:a:/

- (xxi) Allomorphs :

/-ga:/ occurs before singular masculine

/-ge:/ occurs before plural masculine

/-gī:/ occurs before singular feminine

/-da:/ occurs before v̄ ending in present

(khā:da:)

/-ea:/ occurs before c_1vc_2h or $cv'e$ in past
 (/pāṛea:/ /likhea:/)

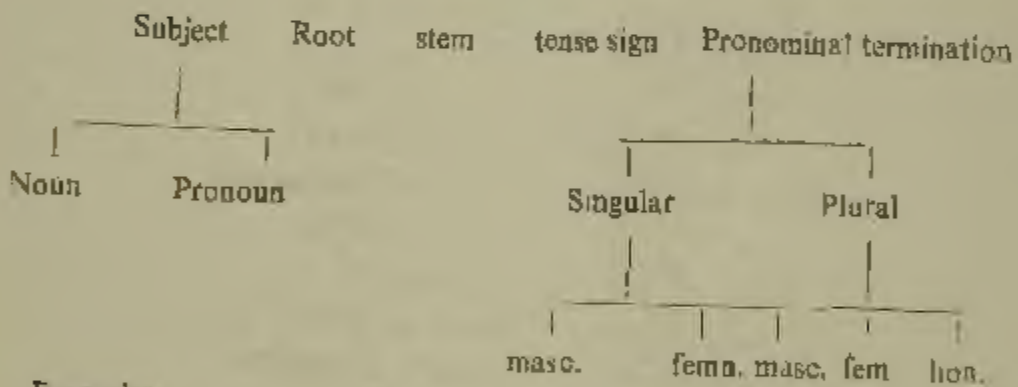
/-tia:/ occurs before /i:/, /u/

/pi: tta:/, ki: tta:/, /sutta:/

- (xxii) Verb Morphology includes three tenses (i.e. present, past, future), one mood (i.e. imperative), two numbers (singular and plural), three persons (I, II, III) to genders (Masculine and feminine), two voices (active and passive) many constructions such as transitive, intransitive, causative, intensive, finite infinite conditional, negative, positive, interrogative, concessive and continuous.

(xx ii) Tense constituents

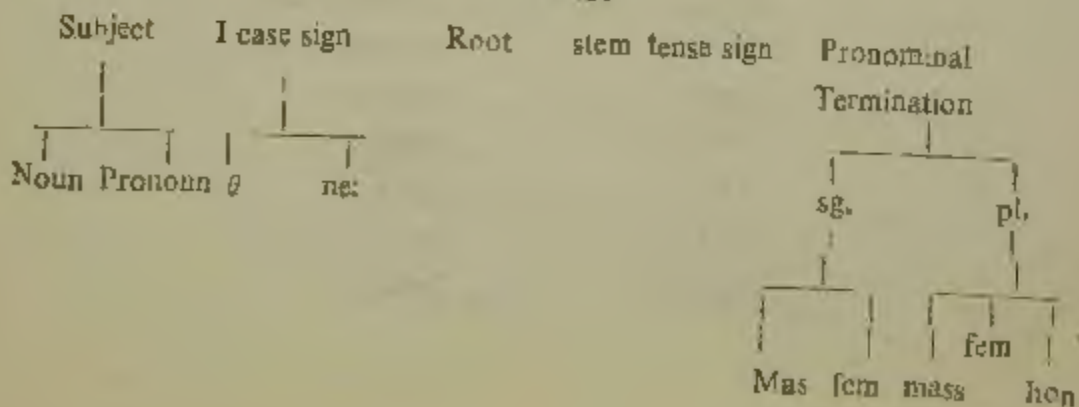
Present



Example:

/o:/ /ja:/ - d. /a: æ i:/, /e: æ i: a: æ e:/

Past



Example

/mai ɔ̃ esi : /θ/

(nath/

/θ/

/la:/

/a: ɔ̃ i:/

/e: ɔ̃ iā : ɔ̃ e:/

Future

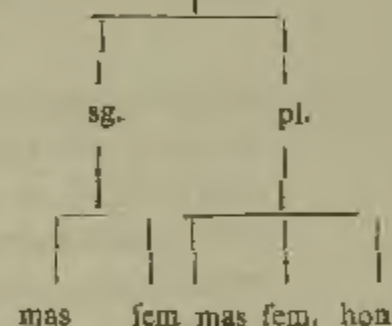
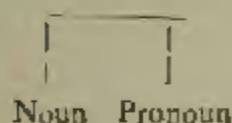
Subject

Root

Stem

test sign

Pronominal termination



Example

/munda ɔ̃ munde : /jā / /ŋ/ /g/ /e: ɔ̃ i : a: ɔ̃ e:/

4. NOUN AND PRONOUN MORPHOLOGY

4.1. Data from noun morphology :—

/rab/	'God'
/ca:ca:/	'uncle'
/gūni:/	'talented man'
/sa:du:/	'saint'
/ga:i:/	'cow'
/mā:/	'mother'
/p̃e:/	'a vegetable'
/piə/	'father'
/b'au/	'earth'
/ma:mi:/	'maternal aunt'
/sas/	'mother-in-law'
/jā:ni:/	'marriage party'
/gudo/	'small girl'
/caska:/	'habit'
/ka:/	'crow'
/varkha:/	'rain'
/haddi:/	'bone'

/cha:l/	'jumping'
/p'ain/	'sister'
/pù:a:/	'father's sister'
/pati:/	'husband'
/bal/	'strength'
/nā'g/	'nakedness'
/barā:/	'year'
/a:sa:/	'hope'
/kamm/	'work'
/gapp/	'gossip'
/jua:nī/	'youth'
/luccapuṇa:/	'naughtiness'
/gussa:/	'anger'
/pia:r/	'love'
/ja:du/	'magic'
/uḍi:k/	'wait'
/gaṇḍ pakki hai/	'knot is strong'
/jutti: gaṇḍ/	'repair the shoe'
/te:ri: uḍi:k/	'your waiting'
/uḍi:k lai/	'wait for me'
/kine: jāne:/	'how many person'
/ikk jāna:/	'one man'
/na:ri: vekh/	'feel the pulse'
/munḍe nu: vekh/	'see the oboy'
/munḍa vekh/	'see the boy'
/ha:thi: naṭhda/	'elephant runs'
/ha:thi:nassde/	'elephant run'
/cal kha: k'ar nū:/	'come to house'
/kado: kha:vo: ge: roti: tussi/	'when will you take meals'
/ḍa:ḍa: ta'ng ha':asi: te:re: kolo':/	'we are very tired of you'
/mukk gea: sa:ra: kamm/	'have you finished you whole work'
/munḍe:ne:/	'munḍe:a: ne:/

/munḍa/ 'boy'	/munḍe:/ 'boys'
/munḍē: nū:/	/munḍe:a: nū/
/munḍe: na:l/	/munḍe:ã: na/
/munḍe: dua:ra:/	/munḍe:ã: dua:ra:/
/munḍe: to:/	munḍe:ã: to/
/munḍe: utte/	/munḍe:ã: utte/
/munḍe:da/	/munḍe:ã:da:/
/munḍe: vico/	/munḍe:ã: vico/
/munḍeai/	/munḍe:o:/
/haṭṭi:ō:/ 'from the shop'	/haṭṭi:ã:to:/ 'from the shops'
/pairi: 'in foot'	/pairā: vico/ 'in foot'
/akh na:l/ 'with eye'	/akhi: / 'with eyes,
/mã:/ 'mother'	/mã:vã: 'mothers'
/kaṇḍa:/ 'thorn'	/kaṇḍe:/ 'thorns'
/pio nu:/ 'to the father'	/pioã: da/ 'of fathers'
/pio da:/ 'of father'	/pioã:da/ 'of fathers'
/putt di:/ 'of the son'	/puttã: da:/ 'of sons'

4.1.2. Data for Pronouns :—

/maĩ ∞ ã:u:/masc., fem. 'I'	/asĩ: ∞ as/masc., fem.
/tū:/masc., fem. 'you'	/tusi: ∞ tus/masc., fem.
/ō:/masc., fem. 'he'	/ō:/masc., fem.
/kaup/masc., fem. 'who'	/kaup kaup/masc., fem.
/kē:ra:/masc., 'who'	/kē:re:/masc.
/kē:ri:/fem. 'who'	/kē:ri:a:/fem.
/ē:/masc., fem. 'this'	/ē:/ 'these'
/ō:/masc., fem. 'that'	/ō:/ 'those'
/jo:/masc., fem. 'one who'	/jo:/
/jē:ra:/mas. 'one who'	/jē:re:/
/jē:ri/fem. 'one who'	/jē:ri:ã:/
/ko: /masc., fem. 'some one'	
/maĩ: ∞ ã:u:/	/as ∞ asi:/
/manu:/	/sa:nu:/
/me:re: na:l/	/sa:ḍe: na:l/
/me:tho:/	/sa:ḍe:to:/
/me:re: lai/	/sa:ḍe: lai/
/me:ra:/	/sa:ḍa:/

/me:re: utte/	/sa:de: utte/
/tãnu:/	/tu:ta:nu:/
/te:re: utte/	/tu:a:de utte/
/ô: ∞ unn/	/ot: ∞ una:/
/ũnũ:/	/ũna:nu:/
/us na:l/	/una: na:l/
/us tõ:/	/unã: tõ:/
/u'da: ∞ usda:/	/un'ã: da:/
/kauñ/i/	/kauñ/i/
/kĩnu:/	/kĩna: nu:/
/kis na:l/	/kis na:l/
/kē:ra:/mas.	/ke:re:/mas.
/ke:ri:/fem.	/ke:rĩ:/fem.
/e: ∞ inn/	/e: ∞ inna:/
/ĩnu:/	/ĩna:nu:/
/is na:l/	/ĩna: na:l/
/ida:/	/ĩna: da:/
/jo: ∞ jinn/	/jo: ∞ jinu/
/jis vic/	/jis vic/
/je:ra:/mas.	/je:re:/
/je:ri:/fem.	/je:rĩã:/
/ko:i:/	/ko:i:/
/ô: ã:da: hai/ 'he comes'	
/ô: ã:de: ne/ 'they comes'	
/una kda:da:/ 'he ate'	
/kauñ a:ĩ:/ 'who (fem.) came'	
/kauñ a:ĩa:/ 'who (masc.) came'	
/kis da: muñda:/ 'whose son' (mas., fem.)	
/kis di: ku:ri:/ 'whose daughter' — do—	
/kis de: muñde:/ 'whose sons' — do—	
/kis dĩã: ku:rĩã/ 'whose daughters' (mas., fem.)	

4.2 Conclusions :—

- (i) Nouns and pronouns both can be grouped under noun morphology as both of them can be used as a subject.

Both of them are declined in two numbers taking almost the same case suffixes. Syntactical nature of case suffixes is also common in noun and pronoun :—

/metho/ 'from me'

/hatti/ 'from the shop'

(ii) Pronouns and nouns differ in two points only. Firstly nouns can be declined in all the cases including vocation, but pronouns are devoid of vocation case. Secondly pronouns unlike nouns have first and third persons also in addition to the third person, while almost all the nouns are in third person.

(iii) Most of the different forms of pronouns have allomorphs :—

/o/ occurs in present and future

/unn/ occurs in the past tense.

/metra:/ occurs with six case

/ma-/ occurs with II case.

/metre:/ occurs with II, IV, VII case

/me-/ occurs with V case.

/kē:ra:/ occurs in masculine

/kē:ri:/ occurs in feminine

/s-/ occurs in III to V cases.

/i-/ occurs in II case

/i-/ occurs in VI case

/e/ occurs in intransitive

/inna:/ occurs in transitive

/to:/ /to/ occurs in III person

/tho:/ occurs in I, II person

(iv) Some of the nouns and pronouns freely vary to the influence of other adjacent dialects :—

/māi/ occurs in almost all the dialects

/ā:ū/ occurs in Dogri

/mā:/ occurs in Majhi

/ma:u/ occurs in Dogri

(v) Some nouns and pronouns remain case in singular and plural in different usages :—

/ó/, /é/, /koi:/, /jo/, /so/, and /kaun/ don't take plural terminations when they occur with intransitive verbs.

/hathú/, /hath/ /mapukh/ remain unaltered in direct form of singular or plural, while these take plural suffixes in oblique form.

/ca:ca:/, /haddi/ /ma:/ etc. take plural suffixes both in direct and oblique form.

Thus there are four categories of nouns and pronouns :—

(a) Number less class :

The forms which remains unaltered in both the numbers

Example:

/putt/

(b) Number class :—

The forms which change in singular and plural.

Example:

/munda:/ > /munde:/

(c) number and oblique class :

The forms which change only in oblique forms.

(d) Non-oblique and number class—The forms which do not change in singular number when declined.

Example:

/putt/

(vi) First case-ne is used only in past tense. It drops in future and present and sometimes even in past too:

/ra:m a:te 'a:/

/us ki:ttá:/

(vii) Some nouns are used on as an adjective and verb as well :—

/gand/ 'verb'

/guni/ 'adjective'

(viii) Some nouns and pronouns remain unaltered, but their case endings vary according to the genders and numbers which follow :—

/k'is de kappare:/

/munḁe: da: kappara:/

/kis di: kuṛi:/

/munḁe: di: kalm/

(ix) When some of the nouns and pronouns are declined case-endings phonemes are assimilated or eliminated in many cases :—

/isnu:/ > /innu:/ (Assimilation)

/isnu:/ > /inu:/ > / (-s- > /θ/ /inu:/ (Assimilation)

/tusa:nu:/ > /tusa:nu:/ (-/s/- > θ)

/gaddi: to/ > /gaddio:/ (-/t/- > θ)

(x) With some of the case endings in pronouns certain sounds change into rising tone :—

/isda:/ > /ida:/

/usda:/ > /ōda:/

(xi) Some pronouns are declined 'only in limited cases :—

Pronouns of I and II persons are declined in all the cases :

/kɪra:/, /kēri:/, /jēra:/, /j:ēri:/

and /ko:ɪ:/, are declined only in the I case /ko:ɪ/ remains same in singular and plural while rest of the pronouns (i.e. /kēra:/ /jēra:/ etc.) alter in accordance with numbers.

Generally all the nouns are declined in all the cases.

(xii) Some nouns and pronouns change with genders, while some remain unaltered with genders.

/kē:ra:/ 'masculine'

/kē:ri:/ 'feminine'

/jo:/ 'Masculine and feminine'

/ko:ɪ:/ 'masc, feminine'

/gappi:/ 'masculine and feminine'

(xiii) Some pronouns have same declensions —

Direct

Oblique

/kaun/

/kisda:/

/koi/

/kis da:/

Here the origin of oblique forms is doubtful :—

kisda : </kaun̄ w̄ koi/

- (xiv) Declined forms may be in pattern, but their direct forms may not be in pattern :—

kis </koi/, /kaun̄/

jis </jo/

gaddiō </gaddi:/

saku:lō </saku:l/

- (xv) Nouns are classified as followed :—

(a) Vowel endings in /a:/, /i:/, /a:/, /u:/, /o:/ (mas.), /e:/, /i:/, /a:/, /o:/, /au/ (fem.)

(b) Consonant endings :—

/mm/, /k/, /b/, /t/, /r/, etc. (mas.), /h/, /kh/ /-rp/, /n/, /g/, /d/ etc. (fem.)

- (xvi) Generally all the pronouns have vowels as endings in non-oblique forms.

- (xvii) There is a general tendency to drop I, II case in some usage :—

/mun̄da veikh/ /nu/ > /θ/

/ua val veikh/ /nu/ > /θ, val/

- (xviii) When cases sign drops, non-oblique form can be used :—

/mun̄de nū vekh/ </mun̄da: veikh/

- (xix) Some cases in nouns and pronouns have more than two signs :

III /na:l/, /dua:ra:/

IV /vicc/, /utte:/

- (xx) One noun can have more than two or three forms in different cases :—

/mun̄da:/, /mun̄de:/ II case

/mun̄deā:/ Vocative

/gaddi:/ I, VII case

/gaddi:e/ Vocative

/gaddi:ō/ V case

(xxi) Noun and pronoun morphology constitutes two genders, to numbers, seven cases (nouns have vocative also), many classes (i.e. personal, demonstrative, interrogative, relative and indefinite in case of pronouns, proper, abstract and material in case of nouns).

(xxii) Order of nouns and pronouns is not significant in colloquial speech of Punjabi language. Omission of interrogative words is very common. Interrogation is replaced by merely tone in many utterances.

INDEX

The words used in this paper are written in phonemic writing in order of phonemes set up in section 2 (i.e. high, mid and low vowels; stops, affricates, fricatives, nasals, laterals, trill and flap consonants and semivowels).

1. /itt/
2. /ikk/
3. /i:ð/
4. /uttar/
5. /utla:/
6. /uḍi:k/
7. /ukka:/
8. /uḡgal/
9. /ucca:/
10. /unn/
11. /ullar/
12. /ult̪i/
13. /ut/
14. /uni/
15. /é:/
16. /e:da:/
17. /e:na:/
18. /appaʃ/
19. /abaʃvā:/
20. /a:dd:/
21. /ad/

22. /ak/
23. /agg/
24. /agge/
25. /agga:/
26. /akh/
27. /akhaut/
28. /aj/
29. /avagun/
30. /as/
31. /asi:/
32. /assi:/
33. /amma:/
34. /anna:/
35. /ang/
36. /ar/
37. /ark/
38. /a:/
39. /aːu/
40. /a:o/
41. /a:paː/
42. /a:kar/
43. /a:kh/
44. /a:s/
45. /a:sːa:/
46. /a:m/
47. /a:lu:/
48. /ô:/
49. /o:m/
50. /pia:r/
51. /pio/
52. /pis/
53. /pi:/
54. /pi:r/
55. /putt/
56. /puech/

57. /paŋ/
58. /paɟɟ/
59. /pati/
60. /patli:/
61. /pa nj/
62. /paʳ/
63. /pa:iki:/
64. /bi:r/
65. /bu:tha:/
66. /bajar/
67. /bacha:/
68. /bʻanj/
69. /ba:l/
70. /barph/
71. /ba:ja:/
72. /ba:ndar/
73. /ba:l/
74. /phaɾ/
75. /phaɪ/
76. /pvaʳ/
77. pū:a/
78. /pʻaj/
79. /pʻe:/
80. /pʻanŋ/
81. pʻa:rt/
82. /pʻain/
83. /pau/
84. /i:l/
85. /tu/
86. /tusi:/
87. /tū:/
88. /tali/
89. /tar/
90. /dis/
91. /dil/

92. /dua:/
93. /de:/
94. /de:r/
95. /dala:/
96. /dar/
97. /da:ta/
98. /da:n/
99. /tha:/
100. /tik/
101. /tap/
102. /to:pi/
103. /to:l/
104. /dig/
105. /dat/
106. /dann/
107. /do:l/
108. /tho:k/
109. /kil/
110. /kuri:/
111. /kēri/
112. /kē:ra/
113. /konḍa:/
114. /kamm/
115. /kamla:/
116. /kall/
117. /kalli/
118. /kar/
119. /karana:/
120. /ka:/
121. /ka:li/
122. /ka:li/
123. /ko:i/
124. /ko:tha:/
125. /ko:l/
126. /kaun/

- 127. /gudo/
- 128. /gussa:/
- 129. /guni/
- 130. /ga:i:/
- 131. /gapp/
- 132. /gappi/
- 133. /gand/
- 134. /gall/
- 135. /garm/
- 136. /ga:i:/
- 137. /gat/
- 138. /khiç/
- 139. /khe:d/
- 140. /khat/
- 141. /kha:da:/
- 142. /khala:/
- 143. /kha:/
- 144. /k'umm/
- 145. /ciç/
- 146. /ci:r/
- 147. /e tta/
- 148. /eua:/
- 149. /cuk/
- 150. /cun/
- 151. /cu j/
- 152. /cu'lla:/
- 153. /ca/
- 154. /cajj/
- 155. /camm/
- 156. /cann/
- 157. /caska:/
- 158. /cala:/
- 159. /car/
- 160. /câr/
- 161. /ca:ti:/

- 162. /ca:dar/
- 163. /ca:ca:/
- 164. /ca:v/
- 165. /ca:r/
- 166. /caũ:/
- 167. /jitt/
- 168. /ji:/
- 169. /jua:nĩ/
- 170. /jugal/
- 171. /julli/
- 172. /jẽ:ra/
- 173. /jaṇa/
- 174. /ja:/
- 175. /ja:l/
- 176. /ja:du:/
- 177. /ja:nl:/
- 178. /jo:/
- 179. /chatti:/
- 180. /chaṭṭi/
- 181. /cha:l/
- 182. /c'al/
- 183. /fe'a:/
- 184. /fe:r/
- 185. /vasa:/
- 186. /varkha:/
- 187. /vará:/
- 188. /va:ĩ/
- 189. /ve:r/
- 190. /se:ṭh/
- 191. /se:r/
- 192. /saku:l/
- 193. /saphar/
- 194. /satt/
- 195. /sajjara:/
- 196. /safe:d/

197. /sava:/
198. /sas/
199. /saḥa:r/
200. /sala:/
201. /sa:de/
202. /sa:th/
203. /sa:du:/
204. /so:g/
205. /so:c/
206. /sãu/
207. /ʃe:r/
208. /hatti/
209. /haḍḍi:/
210. /hath/
211. /ha:thi:/
212. /hai/
213. /ho:/
214. /ho:r/
215. /miā:u:/
216. /mī:ya:/
217. /munda:/
218. /me:l/
219. /maṭṭ/
220. /manukh/
221. /mãna:/
222. /mar/
223. /mã:/
224. /ma:va:/
225. /mã:va:/
226. /ma:mi:/
227. /ma:ma:/
228. /mãl/
229. /nē̃õda:/
230. /nabbe:/
231. /nãg/
232. /nacc/

- 233. /n'a:/
- 234. /naṭh/
- 235. /n'a:na:/
- 236. /na:ṭi:/
- 237. /n'a:na:/
- 238. /likh/
- 239. /li:caṭ/
- 240. /lua:/
- 241. /luccapūṇa:/
- 242. /lai/
- 243. /lag/
- 244. /laga:/
- 245. /laṣ/
- 246. /la:ṭ/
- 247. /riṭṭ/
- 248. /rinna/
- 249. /rua:/
- 250. /rab/
- 251. /raṭṭ/
- 252. /rakkh/
- 253. /rala:/
- 254. /rara:/
- 255. /ro:/
- 256. /ṭaṭak/
- 257. /ya:d/

APPENDIX

Abbreviations and symbols

- c —consonants
- v —vowel
- ṿ —Short vowel
- v̄ —Long vowel
- v¹ v² v³ v⁴ —Number of vowels in a word
- c¹ c² c³ c⁴ —Number of consonants in a word
- < —comes from
- > —changes into
- //-/ —Morphophonemic sign which means :—
Anything / / when occurs before or after - sign becomes /
this way.
- / —falling tone
- ˘ —shade of meaning
- () —Phonetic symbol
- / / —Phonemic symbol
- ≈ —nasalizations
- I, II —first and second
- : —length
- —retroflex - sound
- sg. —Singular
- pl- —Plural
- masc. —masculine
- fem. —feminine
- Hi —Hindi

- Pbi. —Punjabi
 hon. —Honourific
 Pre. —Present
 Sans. —Sanskrit
 Ex. —Example
 Teh. —Tehsil
 Distt.—District
 Impv. —Imperative
 Tr. —Transitive
 Intr. —Intransitive
 Prt. —Present tense

APPENDIX II

New method of comparing and contrasting words:—

(Appreciated by P. S. Ray in his personal letter dated 10-7-67)

agge: (Pbi.)	<agre: (Sans.)
a:ge: (Hi.)	<v ¹ c ¹ v ¹ v ²
itt (Pbi.)	<istika:
i:t (Hi.)	<v ¹ c ² c ² v ² c ² v ²

DEVELOPMENT OF VOWELS :

v¹/i——c¹ c¹//v² in Pbi.

v in Hindi (in case of first word)

v̄ in Hindi (in case of second word)

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSONANTS

c ¹ c ² // v ¹ ——	/ c ¹ c ¹ in Pbi. (in case of 1 word)
	/c ¹ θ in Hindi (—do—)
c ¹ c ¹ // v ¹ ——	/c ² c ² in Pbi. (in case of 11nd word)
	/ θ c ² in Hi. (—do—)

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APPENDIX III

Symbols used by Dr. Sandhu : æ for a, æ for ai, U for u, ə for au.

(Parkh Vol. II, 1968)

Symbols used by Dr. Gill : I for i, E for ai, U for u, ɔ for au, ə for a.

(A Reference Grammar of Punjabi)

Symbols used by Dr. Harkirat Singh : He followed Dr. Gill.

(Unpublished thesis on Comparisons of Majhi and Multani)